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by Shays' rebellion and the other disorders that shortly preceded the convention in Philadelphia. These events caused such advocates of state rights as Richard Henry Lee, Elbridge Gerry and Charles Pinckney to "favor the erection of a central authority independent of the states and vested with great powers."

The first three chapters of the book recount the efforts made before 1786, in Congress and out, to give Congress greater power over commerce; then follows a very suggestive chapter upon the influence which the development of the West had upon the sentiment of the country in favor of a larger national power over commerce. The work of the Annapolis convention is briefly described and the work of the constitutional convention is considered with special reference to the development and formulation of the commerce clause. The struggle in the states for the adoption of the Constitution, with this clause included, is briefly told. There is a chapter upon the first tariff bill and the incorporation of the first bank of the United States; this is followed by a discussion of the records of commercial legislation in Washington's second administration, and an account of the non-importation and embargo laws for which Jefferson was responsible. The volume closes with a discussion of the effects of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *M'Culloch vs. Maryland*, 1819, and *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 1824. The significance of these early decisions of the Supreme Court is pointed out by referring to the recent decisions that have greatly widened the scope of the commerce clause. There are two appendices to the volume, the first one containing an essay upon the power of Congress to construct, or authorize the construction of, internal improvements; the second appendix reviews the power of Congress to levy protective tariffs.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Bruce, Charles. *The Broad Stone of Empire*. Two vols. Pp. xlii, 1066. Price, \$9.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Sir Charles Bruce, after nearly forty years spent in colonial administration, has devoted his later years to correlating and summarizing the results of such experience and now presents in book form his numerous papers and addresses, so remodeled and amplified as to constitute a general survey. Regretting with Lord Milner, "the plentiful lack of thought devoted to even the biggest problems of our Empire, and especially to the biggest problem of our Crown Colonies," the book is presented as "a contribution to a thorough study of the administration of our tropical dependencies—our Crown Colonies and Places." No attempt is made to discuss conditions either in the self-governing colonies, called dominions by the author, or in India; attention is centered exclusively upon the Crown Colonies, most of which are tropical. Having variously served his country in Mauritius, Ceylon, the Windward Islands, and British Guiana, the writer is prepared to speak with authority upon the problems of Crown Colonies, which he summarizes as "problems of an appropriate form of government, appropriate laws, an appropriate population, appropriate methods of development, appropriate fiscal

systems, and an appropriate scheme of defense." The leading topics discussed are the Colonial Office; local self-government; labor, health, and disease; education; the conservation of resources; fiscal systems; and defense. Each is treated both with reference to peculiar conditions in individual colonies and to determining how far common custom may be applied to all the colonies.

In a chapter on "Our Colonial Policy" Sir Charles lays bare the many mistakes and the general inefficiency of the Colonial Office in the early years of English colonization. "Of an organized system of emigration, neither the Colonial Office nor the community had the slightest conception." "The ultimate success of the art of colonization was directly due to the Colonization Society." In this society, organized in 1830, originated a system of colonization since "embodied in our imperial policy" and vigorously advocated by Charles Buller in parliament. Buller declared that the portals of the Colonial Office should bear the inscription *All hope abandon ye who enter here*, and Gibbon Wakefield later maintained, after New Zealand and South Australia had been successfully colonized under the new system, that these colonies had been formed "in spite of the most formidable opposition from the Colonial Branch of the Government of the British Empire."

For the American student the work performs a valuable service in presenting a broad view of British tropical dependencies, with their problems, and the author's theory of the principles to be followed in administration. The title used, *The Broad Stone of Empire*, is meant to indicate one of these principles. Quoting Alexander Hamilton to the effect that civil liberty is the greatest of terrestrial blessings, and that it cannot ultimately be denied to any portion of the human race, Sir Charles Bruce states that he accepts this declaration "as the only foundation upon which the superstructure of Empire can securely rest." His work becomes then a study of basic political principles and of the extent to which they can be applied, as determined by policy and expediency, in the various tropical dependencies.

EPHRAIM D. ADAMS.

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Chirai, V. *Indian Unrest*. Pp. xvi, 371. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

India is so markedly the center of English imperialistic thought that anything which tends to loosen the bonds between the dependency and the mother country is sure to arouse unusual interest and anxiety in England. Mr. Chirai's analysis, originally appearing as a series of articles in the *Times* is from its thoroughness one which the English public and all those interested in World Politics will find particularly welcome.

The criticism of Indian conditions covers practically all sections of the country from the Punjab and Calcutta to the extreme south. There is a command of detail in describing the regional, social and racial unrests which makes the facts presented convincing. The dissatisfaction of India rests largely on factional or local reasons. There is no unity among the various groups except in their prejudice against government. For the time being